North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851. NO. 24.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HUZZA, HUZZA, HUZZA!!

Never before such Glorious Luck!

Every Drawing adds fresh Laurels to the already high fame of the renowned prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Last month was as we predicted, a most fortunate one for the patrons of our LUCKY HOUSE.

BEHOLD THE BRILLIANT PRIZES.

5 16 71 $40,000, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whole Ticket, 19 22 78 $8,000, *sent to South Carolina.*
Whole Ticket, 47 55 69 $10,000, *sent to Ohio.*
Half Ticket, 26 33 45 $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Half Ticket, 1 29 48 $18,000, sent to Tennessee.
29 46 75 $20,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket, 10 17 18 $11,000, sent to Virginia.
8 38 52 $4,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket, 25 44 66 $5,000, sent to Pennsylvania.

ALL SOLD AND PROMPTLY PAID BY
PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	37 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
11	55,366	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	6	22 00
17	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
18 5 of	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
20	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
23	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
25	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	125 00
27 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	28 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
30	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
31	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 1st, 1850. 848—

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dednam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

TRINITY SCHOOL.
Seven Miles West of Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. P. T. Babbit, Rector.

THE Eighth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1851.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For board, washing &c, with instruction in English, and the Ancient Languages, $75 per term of five months.

As a general rule, boys over 14 years of age will not be received. The design of the School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for thorough training. Hence the requirement that they shall be young, or, if over the docile period of childhood, that they shall possess a character in keeping with the object of the School. In respect to beauty, retirement and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this school possesses quite an advantage. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of our University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 26th, 1850. 848-3t.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. $1—5t.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

MALE ACADEMY,
Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina.

TEACHERS:
Department of Languages, R. A. EZELL, A. M.
Department of Mathematics, D. R. WALLACE, A. R.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will commence on the 15th day of January, 1851.

The Principal takes great pleasure in informing the Public that the Mathematical Department has been, at the cost of great labour and expense, placed upon an exalted and permanent basis. Mr. Wallace whose services have been secured for that division of the School, was graduated with the first distinction at College, and has since had charge of the Greenville Academy, which, as Principal, he conducted with entire success and universal approbation. His testimonials from the most eminent Scholars of the State evince a high order of Scholarship and a high rank as an Instructor.

In the Warrenton Academy, boys are prepared thoroughly for the advanced classes of any College in the Union or for the varied duties of useful life. The strictest attention is given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of the Students, and the course of instruction, while it insures a high order of Scholarship, is designed to develope and strengthen the faculties of the mind.

TERMS.

Board for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Fuel and Lights in the rooms,	5 00
Tuition for the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
do in the English branches,	12 50
Fuel in the School-room,	1 00

For the character of the Institution, Members of the Legislature are referred to the Representatives of Warren, all of whom are Trustees of the Academy, and to the Members from Northampton.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*
Decembe 16, 1850. 847—4w.

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850. Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15 per Session.
Common English branches,	10 " "
Board with the Principal,	8 " month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.
December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this school will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first wcein November.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music an Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.
No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850. 888—5tw.

South Lowell Male Academy,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C,

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best milies, $2500 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same disdance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*
November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this nst ituti on a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.
WM. J. BRANCH.
December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.
Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,
AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*
Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851. The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education.

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.
November 30. 1850. 9—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844—4t w.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
A. H. RAY, } *Principals.*
J. A. RAY, }

Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting torth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised ere.

By order of the Board,
T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*
Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N, C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.
December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.
Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.
The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.
Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—
The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.
Nash, Dec. 13. 13-t1Feb.
***The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$ 45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, *Principal.*
Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*
Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phoegene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Nov. 30 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. MR AE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,
No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

**North Carolina Music

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 20, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Bond introduced the following Resolution, which was read and laid upon the table.

Resolved, That a proposition be sent to the House of Commons to rescind the Resolution of the two Houses to adjourn *sine die* on Friday next, and proposing that the two Houses adjourn on that day, or take a recess from and after that day, until the first Monday in July next; when, if agreed to, they will met at Shocco Springs in Warren County, then to consider, mature and act upon the unfinished business of the General Assembly.

Mr. Bower, a bill to amend the Constitution of he State, so as to provide for the election of Judges by the people. Read first time.

Mr. Bynum moved to refer said bill to the committee on amendments to the Constitution. Not agreed —yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved the reference of said bill to the committee on the Judiciary. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. Bond moved the reference of said bill to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. Not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 26.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to alter the time of holding Superior Courts for the counties of Orange and Alamance. Read first time.

Mr. Camerom, a bill to authorize the citizens of Ave a borough, in the County of Cumberland, to elect Commissioners for said town. Read first time.

Mr. Berry, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. Read the first time.

Mr. Bynum, a bill providing that copies of certain papers on file in the office of the Secretary of State, relating to Cherokee lands, shall be evidence in certain cases. Read first time.

Mr. Lillington, a bill to amend the act of 1848–'9, amending the acts now in fotce on the subject of Common Schools. Read the first time.

The bill incorporating the Tennessee River Rail Road Company, was received from the Commons with an amendment, and said amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for the more speedy and certain administration of justice, was taken up, amended, and rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

The Resolution in favor of John Berry and Hugh Waddell—providing for paying certain witnesses in the contested election in Orange County, between them—was taken up, amended, and passed—yeas 23, nays 22. Said Resolution was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hoke moved to take up from the table the appeal made by him on Saturday last, from the decision of the Chair on the motion to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to amend the Constitution of the State; which decision was, that the motion was not in order, as the mover thereof did not vote with the prevailing side. Agreed to. Pending the consideration of said appeal, the Senate took a recess.

—

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the appeal of Mr. Hoke from the decision of the Chair; and after some conversation between Senators on the subject, preceded by a statement of the Speaker of his reasons for his decision, Mr. Hoke withdrew the appeal.

The Senate now proceed to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands. Mr. Bynum moved to amend the same, pending which Mr. Haughton moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hoke moved to lay said bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. Washington moved to reconsider the vote by which, on Saturday, the bill to amend the Constitution of the State was rejected.

Mr. Shepard moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Canady, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fleming presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Johnson and Carter county Turnpike Company of the State of Tennessee, praying the speedy completion of the Yancy and McDowell Turnpike Road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, a bill providing for calling an unlimited Convention, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. McLean, a bill to submit the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to the people of the State at the Congressional election in August next, which passed its first reading.

Mr. McLean moved that this bill be taken up immediately and put on its second reading. The session was nearly ended and the equal suffrage bill had been killed in the Senate. He was not willing to go home without something being done with this business.

Mr. Fleming wished to let the gentleman from Surry have a chance to withdraw a certain report he had made some time since in favor of equal suffrage and nothing else. He wished to give him an opportunity to maintain his consistency.

Mr. McLean thanked the gentleman from Yancy for his kindness, but thought he was best able to take care of his own consistency.

Mr. Rayner said he would come forward in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and offer a proposition which would relieve gentlemen on all sides. He offered a bill to call a limited Convention.

Mr. Wiley expressed his wish that the bill would be taken up, and read a second time. It was the proposition of all others he was most in favor of.

Mr. Foster of D., said if the gentleman from Surry would accept an amendment, to call a Convention, he would go for it.

Mr. McLean replied that the bill he had proposed only required a majority to secure its passage; but if the proposed amendment was adopted, it would require two-thirds to effect its passage.

Mr. Wilson thought it best to take up the bill now, and have a vote on it.

The bill was then taken up and put on its second reading—yeas 68, nays 24.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, proposed to strike out 1851 and insert 1852, so that the question should be taken at the State elections. He thought a fairer expression of the will of the people could be obtained then.

Mr. McLean had proposed the present year, because general quiet would then prevail, and this question could be voted on unconnected with any other subject, and would not be mixed up with the State election.

Mr. Saunders of W., said that the Democratic side of the House had contended that the sentiments of the people had already been ascertained with reference to this subject of equal suffrage. He had voted against this bill before, but he was now willing to vote for it, as the equal suffrage bill had been killed in the Senate. The object was to test the sentiment of the various Counties on the subject of equal suffrage.

Mr. Winston moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Erwin was desirous that the amendment proposed by Mr. Leach should prevail. He did not want this question smothered up by other elections. If it was proposed at the next election, he feared that the Convention would be lost; but if put to the people in 1852, it would certainly prevail.

Mr. Fleming remarked that when equal saffrage has been slaughtered, its friends rally to his standard.

Mr. Wiley thought this the proper mode to pe pursued. It made no difference where the proposition comes from, he should go for it.

Mr. Stevenson hoped the bill would be killed. It was an insidious way of getting a Convention. It could not be ascertained by this bill whether the people are in favor of equal suffrage or not. The friends of a Convention hoped to secure their object by the moral power which a majority of the people would give them.

Mr. Hill of Caswell said this was simply a test question on a Convention. If eastern gentlemen wished to maintain the compromises of the Constitution, they should go against this bill.

Mr. Barnes of N., said the doctrine he had always been taught was that the people should govern. He represented a constituency that believed the people ought to rule. He wanted to know how any one could dare go against the will of the people. As a Republican, he should vote for this bill.

Mr. Rayner thought this very strange doctrine to come from a conservative like the gentleman from Northampton. He had advocated a spirit of radicalism, which would give the power to a mere majority in our government. It was an insulting proposition to the people. A majority of the people might be in favor of it, but still it would require two-thirds of the Legislature to call a Convention, and it might fail. If the people were consulted, some provision ought to be made for carrying out their wishes. He thought no equal-suffrage man could go against the bill he had offered.

Mr. Mizell looked upon this as one of the most important questions of the session, and he hoped it would be laid over a day for consideration.

The amendment offered by Mr. Leach was then withdrawn, and the question taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost—yeas 41, nays 67.

Mr. Rayner then offered his bill to call a limited Convention, as an amendment. Mr. Fleming proposed a further amendment, to call an unlimited Convention, which motion was lost. Mr. Pigott offered an amendment that the Convention should be limited to some eight or ten amendments—equal suffrage, election of Judges, &c., which amendment was also lost—yeas 44, nays 63.

Mr. Jones considered the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner as calculated to defeat the proposition offered by Mr. McLean. The latter could be passed by a majority; the former would require two-thirds of the whole house.

Mr. Fleming remarked that Mr. Rayner's bill gave equal suffrage and nothing else. He considered it an ingenious machine to defeat the proposition offered by Mr. McLean.

Mr. Stevenson thought this was a plan to override the Constitution. That instrument provided the way in which a Convention should be called, and this was only a way of getting around it, by putting it to the people to say. If it requires two-thirds of the Representatives to call a Convention, it ought to require two-thirds of the people also. He was opposed to a mere majority ruling on this question.

Mr. Rayner thought his bill would pass by the Constitutional majority. He was opposed to the rule of a mere majority, and it was nothing but mockery to pass the bill offered by the gentleman from Surry, and not make some provision for carrying out the wishes of the people. He did not believe in this agrarian, jacobinical doctrine of a mere majority ruling.

Mr. Steele thought it best to consult the people first. The only difference between the two propositions was that Mr. Rayner's bill called the Convention and then consulted the people, while Mr. McLean proposed to consult the people first. He had no more idea that a Convention would be called than that he should be sent Minister to the moon, or "missionary extraordinary" to South Carolina.

Mr. Avery agreed with the gentleman from Richmond that the people would not call a Convention. But as the equal suffrage bill had been killed in the Senate, he was now in favor of submitting the question to the people. They would then ascertain whether a Convention could be called or not, and the public mind would be quieted. He believed that a majority of the people were in favor of amendment by legislative enactment.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, said he wanted to hear what the people said, and he intended to be governed by them. He thought there was no danger of an alteration of the basis of representation. If a Convention was called, it would bear the same general character as the present House of Commons, and the recent vote on the distribution of the School Fund, showed what that was.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, announced himself as an equal suffrage man out and out, and intended to go home and advocate it strongly.

Mr. Mizell would vote for striking out, and also against the amendment. The question was then taken on the motion to strike out, and lost—yeas 38, nays 66.

Mr. Rayner offered another amendment, that the question should be put to the people whether they would have equal suffrage or not.

Mr. McLean said that was just about the proposition the House had already voted down. He did not believe that a limited Convention could be called.

Mr. Rayner inquired if this House intended to let a mere majority of the people call a Convention.

Mr. McLean said he had warned eastern gentlemen, if they did not pass this equal suffrage bill, that they would have to go farther.

Mr. Rayner said he would rather go for equal suffrage by legislative enactment, than submit to the dictation of a mere majority.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 47, nays 64.

Mr. Winston moved an adjournment, which was lost—yeas 16, nays 92.

The bill then passed its second reading—yeas 72, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barnes of N., Bogle, Brazier, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cherry, Cockerham, Cotten, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Erwin, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Foster of D., Foster of W., Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of B., Holland, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Leach of D., Locke, Love, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, Saunders of W., Scott, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrjll, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Williams of G., Williams of M., and Winstead—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Barco, Barnes of E., Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Herring, Hill of C., Hill of N. H., Jarvis, Jerkins, Kelly, Leach of J., McDowell, Mizell, Newsom, Person of N., Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of J., Saunderson, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Wilson and Winston—40.

The House then took a recess.

—

3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate were read the first time.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert a clause to appropriate $12,000 out of the Cherokee fund to make a survey of the route.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Avery, Hayes of Cherokee, Erwin and Fleming, when on motion, the bill and amendment was laid on the table.

The special order for four o'clock was then taken up, being the bill to repeal the act of 1846–'7, redistricting the State.

Mr. Fleming addressed the House in favor of the bill, when on motion, it was indefinitely postponed—yeas 62, nays 42.

Mr. Saunders of Wake moved to take up the bill creating a new judicial circuit, which motion was disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 69.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the revenue bill was taken up and made the order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then took a recess.

—

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

A number of bills and resolutions from the Senate were read the first time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following bills were read the third time and passed: A bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin rivers, and connect the same by a Portage Railroad—a bill to lay off a public road from Salisbury to Mocksville—a bill to improve Haw river—a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company—a bill to increase the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company—and a bill to amend the Salisbury and Georgia line turnpike Company.

The bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company was read, and amended on motion of Mr. Rayner, when it passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was read the third time, when

Mr. Cherry offered an amendment that if the Company proposed should not be formed, or the road not sold for $500,000, the Governor should have authority to sell the road to the highest bidder.

Mr. McLean opposed the amendment. He considered this road valuable property, and with this amendment, the stockholders would not subscribe, and the road would be sacrificed.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, was satisfied that if the stockholders were not released, the road would not be built. And he believed if the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was not re-built, the Central Road would fail.

Mr. McLean did not believe the old stockholders would subscribe a cent under the terms proposed. He did not believe they were acting properly. No gentleman would deny that they were bound to the State, yet they were endeavoring to avail themselves of technical objections to get clear of the obligation. The Legislature had better wait two years, and then the road could be sold to better advantage.

Mr. Erwin was opposed to the whole bill. He would not extend greater favors to the people on the line of this road, than were extended to the people of the extreme West. The men on the line of that road would not give a single vote for any other improvement.

Mr. Avery opposed the amendment because it would lead to combinations to get the road for nothing.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 18, nays 81.

Mr. Gordon moved an amendment to appropriate $100,000 for the benefit of the Yadkin River. It had been agreed that the construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad would make the Central Railroad profitable, and he was in favor of making it still more profitable by throwing upon it the trade of the Yadkin River. The amendment was lost—yeas 19, nays 67.

Mr. McLean should have voted for this bill, but he was opposed to releasing the stockholders from their obligations. They ought not to have the assistance of the Legislature to release them, when they were attempting to take every advantage of the State in a suit at law.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, would go against releasing the stockholders, if there was anything to be gained by going against it.

The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 54, nays 48.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barco, Bogle, Bond, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cherry, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Fleming, Foard, Gordon, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of B., Hill of C., Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Leach of D., McKoy, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Poole, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Saunders of W., Scott, Sharpe, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Swanner, Thornton, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiley and Williams of M.—54

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes of N., Barnes of E., Blow, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotten, Erwin, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Hackney, Harrison, Hill of N. H., Holland, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of J., Love, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, Person of N., Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sanders of J., Sheek, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Thigpen, Waugh, Williams of G., Wilson, Winstead and Winston—48.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to appoint a Keeper of the Capitol, and for the improvement of the Public Square. Read first time.

Mr. Cameron introduced the following Preamble and Resolution, which were read the first time and passed:

WHEREAS, a message has recently been transmitted to the Senate by his Excellency David S. Reid, enclosing "Resolutions for the promotion of peace" forwarded by the Governor of Vermont as having passed the Legislature of that State; and whereas, the Legislature of the said State has recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, on which the peace and harmony of the Union mainly depend; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Governor of this State he requested to send back to the Governor of Vermont the aforesaid "Resolutions for the promotion of peace," with the declaration that North Carolina knows too well what is due to herself to receive from a sister State Resolutions of that character, when the State so adopting and transmitting them, has been the first in the Confederacy to assume to herself the right of violating the Constitution of the United States, and bringing into jeopardy the peace and safety of the Union.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were received from the House and read the first time.

The Senate considered the bill to improve the County prisons and to establish Houses of Correction. After some debate, said bill was rejected—yeas 19, nays 28.

The bill to incorporate St. John's College, Oxford, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to consider whether the business before the Legislature can be finished on the 24th instant; and if not, to report on what day the two Houses can adjourn. Messrs. Shepard, Speight, and Berry were appointed on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor, in answer to a Resolution requesting him to inform the Senate in what Counties the School Fund lies unemployed, and in what Counties the Superintendants of Common Schools have failed to make their returns. On motion of Mr. Shepard, the same was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PURCHASERS OF CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the engrossed bill from the Commons to provide relief for purchasers of Cherokee lands, secure debts due to the State, and authorize the sale of lands surrendered to the State under certain acts.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Bynum, which provides that the benefits of this act shall not extend to any person except the first purchaser or purchasers, their heirs at law and devisees from the State, and not to him or them, unless he or they shall have possession either actual or constructive, and are claiming title to the property—the same was rejected, yeas 9, nays 23.

Mr. Bynum offerod the following amendment as an additional section to the bill:

And be it further enacted, That the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to provide for a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the line of the State of Georgia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that all the monies, bonds, and lands appropriated by the said act, be, and they are hereby directed to be returned to the Public Treasury, and are hereby directed to be set apart for the payment of the public debt of the State.

After debate, the amendment, on motion of Mr. Bynum, was withdrawn.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell then offered the following as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, That one-third of the amount of the bonds of the debtors for the Cherokee lands, and one-third of the vacant lands lying in Cherokee, Macon and Haywood, after the reduction made by virtue of this act, be and is hereby pledged to building the turnpike road from the east base of the Blue Ridge at the Swananoa Gap, to Salisbury.

Said amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Bynum again offered the amendment, which had just been withdrawn by him, as stated above; and it was rejected—yeas 3, nays 35.

The bill then passed its second reading—yeas 35, nays 12. The Senate then took a recess.

—

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The bill in addition to the act of 1848–'9, providing more effectually for the education of the deaf mutes within this State, was read the second time. Mr. Washington moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso:

Provided further, That the pay for such private pupils shall not exceed thirteen dollars per month for board and tuition, payable semi-annually.

On motion of Mr. Washington, said bill and amendment were laid on the table.

Several bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a second time.

Mr. Shepard, from the joint select committee on the subject of adjournment, reported that in the opinion of the committee Monday the 27th instant, was the earliest possible day on which the two Houses can adjourn, with due regard to the public interests.

Mr. Clark moved to re-consider the vote by which was rejected the bill for the more speedy and certain administration of justice, which was not carried.

JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to provide for the election of Judges by the people.

Mr. Haughton moved to amend the same, so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the People. Not carried.

Mr. Bond moved that the Senate adjourn. Not agreed to.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Davidson, Drake, Eborn, Gilmer, Hargrave, Haughton, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Kelly, Lillington, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Woodfin, Wooten, and Watt—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Bond, Bynum, Grist, Joyner, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Willey and Williamson—12.

Three-fifths of the whole Senate having voted in the affirmative, the Speaker announced that the bill had passed its second reading.

JUSTICES BY THE PEOPLE.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate took up for consideration the bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people—pending the consideration of which, on motion of Mr. Bond the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Drake, a bill to make the estate of absconding debtors in the hands of Clerks and Masters in Equity, Executors, Administrators and other officers, subject to attachment as in other cases. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Eaton, a bill relating to Turnpike and Plank Roads. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Kelly, a bill to incorporate Academies, Sons of Temperance Societies, Odd Fellows, Masons, &c. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution to hold night sessions from 7 until 12 o'clock, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams, a resolution that the copies of the laws distributed to Clerks of Courts shall be bound, which was read the first time.

Mr. Rayner from the committee on Internal Improvements, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of certain memorials, which report was concurred in.

Mr. Barnes of N. moved to take up bills on their second reading, which motion was lost.

Mr. Cherry moved to take up the resolutions on Slavery, and make them the order for 3½ o'clock; motion lost.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people be taken up, and put on its third reading; motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Cotton, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to appoint a joint select committee of three on the part of each House to take into consideration the state of business and report a time for the adjournment of the two Houses.

Mr. Erwin moved to take up bills on their third reading, which motion was lost.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Claims, recommended the passage of a resolution in favor of Samuel B. Dozier, which was read a second and third times and passed.

The special order of the day, being the revenue bill was now taken up, the question pending being on the amendment to strike out the tax on dogs; the motion prevailed.

Mr. Campbell moved to tax all dogs over one for each person, twenty five cents. After some debate, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Waugh, an amendment to strike out the tax on vehicles under the value of $100. Lost.

Mr. Harrison moved to reduce the tax one-half on all vehicles. Lost.

Mr. Adams moved an amendment to tax all vehicles one-half of one per cent of their value. Lost.

Mr. Eaton, an amendment to strike out $100 as the tax on billiard tables, and insert $200. Lost.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, an amendment to tax marriage licenses, 95 cents. Lost.

Mr. Montgomery, an amendment to strike out $1, as the tax on Gold Watches and insert 50 cents. Amendment lost.

Mr. Walton, an amendment to tax only those watches "in use", which was agreed to.

Mr. Sloan moved an amendment to reduce the tax on retailers of liquors, &c., to five dollars, which was lost.

Mr. Kelly, an amendment to increase the tax on playing cards to 25 cents, which was adopted.

Mr. Steele moved to fill the blank with April the first of each year, so that Registers shall be required to make return at that time, which was agreed to.

No further amendment being offered, the 6th section was read, which was also passed over without amendment.

The seventh amendment being read, Mr. Pigott moved to strike out $50 annual tax on Agencies of Insurance Companies and insert $25, which was lost. Mr. Wiley offered a further amendment, to tax Insurance Agencies, out of the State, twenty-five dollars for every county in which they shall insure, which was also lost.

The eight section was then read, when Mr. Drake moved to strike out the whole section. After debate, this amendment was lost.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House to appoint a joint select committee on the subject of Adjournment. Messrs. Eaton, Bond, and Steele were appointed House branch of said Committee.

The House then took a recess.

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3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Brogden from the committee on Claims, reported a resolution in favor of Wm. W. White, which passed its first reading.

Also, a resolution in favor of Peyton P. Moore and Richeson Nichols, which was read the first time.

Also, recommended the passage of the resolution in favor of Mr. W. Kincaid, late Sheriff of Burke, which passed its second reading.

The special order was then taken up, being the homestead bill. It was debated by Messrs. Cherry and Fleming, in its favor, and Mr. Eaton against it. Finally the bill was rejected—yeas 45, nays 61, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barnes of N., Bond, Brazier, Caldwell of G., Cherry, Cockerham, Cotton, Erwin, Eure, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Jerkins, Kelly, Love, Marshall, Mathis, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, W. McNeill, Pegram, Person of N., Scott, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherard, Siler, Sloan, Stevenson, Stubbs, Swanner, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Barco, Barnes of E., Blow, Bogle, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Caldwell of R., Campbell, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Foard, Foster of D., Foster of W., Hackney, Harrison, Herring, Hill of C., Holland, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Leach of J., Locke, Martin, Maultsby, McClees, N. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders of J., Saunders of W., Saunderson, Sherrill, Shinpock, Simmons, Steele, Stowe, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornburgh, Thornton, Walton, Williams of G., Williams of M—61.

Mr. Jones moved that the bill to take the sense of the people on the question of a Convention, be taken up and put on its third reading. This motion was rejected—yeas 42, nays 68.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, the question pending being to strike out the 8th section taxing drovers of hogs and horses. The motion was lost—yeas 39, nays 69.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend, so that by paying a tax once, they would have the privilege of selling horses and mules for one year, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Douthit moved to insert hog drovers, which amendment was lost—yeas 18, nays 82.

The 9th section was then read. Mr. Walton moved to amend, so as to tax Ethiopian singers, &c. $5, which amendment prevailed.

Mr. Caldwell of G., moved to add to the words "without any additional tax" to the end of the thirteenth line, which was lost.

Mr. Scott moved to strike out $50 and insert $30, as the tax on Menageries, &c., which was lost.

Mr. Ruffin moved the indefinite postponement of the whole bill, which motion was lost—yeas 37, nays 69, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barco, Barnes of N., Barnes of E., Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brogden, Cherry, Davidson, Durham, Eure, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Herring, Hill of C., Johnston, Kallum, Maultsby, N. McNeill, Person of N., Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Ruffin, Sharp, Sherrill, Sherard, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Williams of G., Williams of M., Winston—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Bogle, Brazier, Bridges, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Campbell, Cockerham, Cotten, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Foard, Foster of W., Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Holland, Jarvis, Jones, Kelly, Leach, of J., Locke, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McKoy, McLean, McClees, McMillan, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Rayner, Rollins, Russell, Sanders of J., Saunders of W., Scott, Sheek, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, Wilson, Winstead—69.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Eaton, from the joint select committee to consider the subject of an adjournment of the two Houses, reported that Monday was the earliest day for an adjournment.

Mr. Fleming moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to rescind the joint order for adjournment on the 24th instant, and to propose to adjourn on Monday, the 27th inst., which was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following bills were read the third time and passed: a bill to authorize James S. Turner to build a bridge over Rocky River; a bill to incorporate Florence Division, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Washington Division, S. of T.; a bill relating to the original pannel of jurors in Beaufort county; a bill to incorporate Montgomery Division, S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Clinton Female Institute; a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilson; a bill to incorporate the town of Lumberton; a bill to repeal the act of 1846–'7 to clear out certain creeks in Iredell and Rowan; a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City; a bill to enable Mecklenburg County Court to pay over certain monies to Union county; a bill for the better organization of the County Court of Pasquotank; a bill to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge, Ancient York Masons; a bill to incorporate La Fayette Lodge, Onslow co.; a bill to incorporate Dan River Lodge; a bill to incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell co.; a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Goldsboro'; a bill to incorporate Old North State Tent; a bill to incorporate New Hanover Division S. of T.; a bill to incorporate Rutherford Division, S. of T.; a bill to prohibit obstructions to cartways in Cherokee county; a bill giving the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people; a bill to transfer certain books and bonds from the public offices in Raleigh, to the office of the Cherokee land agent; a bill for the benefit of Thomas Griggs; a bill regulating the emancipation of slaves by will; a bill to alter the mode of electing inspectors of turpentine in Craven county; a bill to incorporate Lewis Gold mining Company; a bill to incorporate Conrad Hill Gold mining Company; a bill relating to the right of appeal; a bill concerning the election of Magistrates in the town of Wilmington; a bill to facilitate the taking of testimony before referees, arbitrators, &c.; a bill to amend the act of 1803, concerning the City of Raleigh; a bill to extend the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Franklinton; a bill to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Institution in the town of Weldon; a bill relating to the advertisement of lands to be sold for taxes; a bill concerning bills of indictment; a bill relative to the militia of Forsythe; a bill relative to the militia of Stokes; a bill concerning the militia of Orange and Alamance; a bill to amend the act of 1848–'9 to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; a bill concerning corporations; and a bill to incorporate the New Bridge Company.

The bill regulating the exchanges between the several Banks of this State, having been read,

Mr. Eaton opposed it, and doubted whether the Legislature had the right to pass such a law. Mr. Stevenson defended the law as a just one and demanded it for the protection of the public. Everything exceptionable in the bill had been stricken out. Mr. Saunders of W., was of opinion that the law ought to go farther than this, if anything was done. He thought the Banks ought to enter into such an arrangement as this law proposes voluntarily. He thought the bill ought to be referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Jerkins was of opinion, if this law was passed, the Banks would enter into the proposed arrangement.

The motion to refer did not prevail, and the bill passed its third reading, by a large majority.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent conveyance of property and for other purposes, being read,

Messrs. Stevenson, Eaton, Barnes of Northampton and Wiley opposed the bill, and Mr. Rayner advocated it. Finally the bill was rejected—yeas 35, nays 65.

The bill to make a road from Rutman's Creek to Mattamuskeet Lake, was read the third time and rejected.

The bill to provide for ascertaining the will of the people concerning the call of a Convention on the federal basis, was read the third time and passed—yeas 66, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barnes of N., Bogle, Brazier, Caldwell of R., Caldwell of G., Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Erwin, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Foster of D., Foster of W., Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Holland, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maultsby, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Person of M., Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, Saunders of W., Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Williams of G., Williams of M., and Winstead—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Barco, Barnes of E., Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of New Hanover, Jarvis, Jekins, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Martin, Mathis, Mizell, Newsom, Person of N., Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of J., Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Sutton, Swanner, Thigpen, Thornton, Wilson, Winston—40.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The file of bills on the third reading having been gone through, bills on the second reading were taken up.

The bill to incorporate Cape Fear Bridge Company; and the bill to amend the law relating to apprentices, were read a second time and carried.

The engrossed resolutions in favor of extending the N. C. Railroad east to Beaufort, and west to the Tennessee line were read a second time, when on motion of Mr. Rayner, they were laid on the table—yeas 74, nays 26.

The House then adjonrued.

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SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Joyner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill in relation to the public buildings and the Capital Square, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Thomas, from the same committee, reported the bill to incorporate the Beaufort and North Carolina Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate resolved from and after to-day to hold evening sessions from seven to nine o'clock.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to incorporate the Oconalufta and Quallatown Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to incorporate the Pittsborough Transportation and Mining Company. Read first time.

Received a message from the House, proposing to rescind the joint order by which the two Houses agreed to adjourn on Friday the 24th instant, and proposing that both Houses adjourn on Monday the 27th instant. Concurred in.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, was received from the Commons, with amendments—the amendments were agreed to, and said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was also received from the Commons, with amendments. On motion of Mr. Joyner, the consideration of said amendments was postponed until four o'clock this evening.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, the Senate took up from the table the motion made by Mr. Washington, to re-consider the vote by which the Equal Suffrage bill was rejected. The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. Haughton moved, to postpone the consideration of the bill until 12 oclock to-morrow, which was not agreed to.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell offered the following amendment as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, That the first clause of the third section of the amended Constitution be so amended as to strike out the property qualification therein contained for members of the Senate, and said clause shall hereafter read as follows: "Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election; and any free white man who is a qualified voter for a member of the House of Commons, shall be eligible to a seat in the Senate."

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Senate took a recess.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate re-assembled, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Caldwell's amendment was then decided in the negative—yeas 14, nays 34.

Mr. Eborn moved to amend the first section of the bill, by inserting the word "*white*," so as to make it read "all the free white men"—which amendment was adopted—yeas 45, nays none.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill its second reading, when it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington,

moved to strike out the subscription on the part of the State, which amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, in favor of the bill supplemental to the several plank road bills, with certain amendments which were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, in favor of the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company.

Considerable debate followed on this bill. Mr. Rayner explained and advocated it. Finally the friends of the bill agreed to amend the bill in several particulars if it was allowed to pass its second reading. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood yeas 48, nays 48. The Speaker voted aye, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Rayner also reported in favor of the bill to amend the Constitution of the State, (Mr. Mizell's bill,) pending the consideration of which the House took a recess.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution in favor of Joseph S. Hoke, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ON SECOND READING.

The Resolutions declaring certain inalienable rights of man, &c., introduced by Mr. Fleming, having been read, Mr. Eaton moved that the poetry and prose be laid on the table, which motion prevailed—yeas 62, nays 20.

The resolutions on repudiation, introduced by Mr. Brogden, were read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Fleming, laid on the table—yeas 69, nays 16.

A large number of bills to lay off roads, incorporate Companies, &c., were read a second time and passed.

Resolutions in favor of Col. John H. Wheeler and Willis Gregory, were read a second and third times and passed.

The bill to emancipate James Langford a slave, was read a second time, and advocated by Messrs. Barnes and Person of Northampton, and opposed by Messrs. Jones, McLean, and Kallum. when it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 49.

The bill to provide for an Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State was read a second time.

Mr. Brogden opposed it, and Messrs. Wiley, Rayner, and Saunders of W., advocated it, after some discussion the bill passed its second and third readings—yeas 47, nays 39. [Great applause from all quarters of the House.]

The bill to provide more effectually against trading with slaves was read a second time, and debated by Messrs. Rayner, McLean, Steele, Scott, Hill of Caswell, when it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 52.

The House then at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

SENATE CHAMBER,
January 22d, 1851.

MR. HOLDEN—SIR: In the Standard of to-day I find the following editorial: "In the Senate on Monday evening, the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands was taken up. Messrs. Bynum and Caldwell of Burke spoke against the bill," &c. I cannot think that you *intended* to do me injustice in this editorial, but my course has most certainly been misrepresented. It is not true in point of fact, that I spoke against the bill, for I should most assuredly not be so wanting either in consistency or independence as to make a speech against any measure, and then turn right about and vote for it. I did advocate certain amendments to said bill, offered both by Gen. Bynum and myself, and voted for them, because I thought then, and still think, they ought to have been adopted. They, however, were rejected, and then I voted for the original bill, as I stated in my remarks I would do, whether the amendments prevailed or not. Will you make the correction by giving this note an insertion in your next issue, and oblige

Yours, &c., T. R. CALDWELL.

[We certainly did not intend to misrepresent Mr. Caldwell's position. We did not hear all he said on the occasion, and our impression was that he was opposed to the bill. We have very cheerfully given him the opportunity of speaking for himself on the subject.]

REMARKS OF MR. SHEPARD,
OF PASQUOTANK,

Delivered in the Senate on Wednesday last, the 22d January, 1851, on the Equal Suffrage bill.

Mr. Shepard said, as he intended to give a different vote on this bill from the one he gave when the bill was first before the Senate, he would state to the Senate his reasons for so doing. He would change his vote, although he could not say his opinion on the subject had undergone any change. He did not stand here, however, to represent his individual opinions, but to vote in such a manner as would best serve the interests of his constituents.

We live in an age when society and all its interests seem undergoing continual changes. He wished these changes were always improvements, which in his opinion was far from being the case. As we cannot stem the torrent that is sweeping over us, the wisest course is to give it such a direction as will produce the least damage.

Since the vote was taken on this subject of Free Suffrage, by which it was rejected a few days ago, he had become convinced both by what occurred here and since in the other body, that the question was narrowed down to a choice of evils—either Free Suffrage or an unlimited Convention—for as to this notion of limiting a Convention, it was a delusion.

A Convention, assembled upon any of the plans which had been mentioned, would be merely a log-rolling affair, in which one thing would be made to carry another; and this Free Suffrage matter, which had some popularity in all parts of the State, would be made a pack-horse to carry all sorts of changes. For this reason he would vote to submit this matter alone and unconnected to the people. He believed, from the number of votes already given upon Free Suffrage, that a large majority of both houses, sooner than loose this little darling pet, would plunge the State into all the unnecessary turmoil and uncertainty of a Convention. He would, therefore, vote to send the bantling on its travels. Our Constitution wisely provides for its amendment by bill. It is the only safe and fair way of amending it. It is the only way in which the people can know precisely what amendments they are voting for. He believed if a Convention were called, no matter what protestations gentlemen might make here, the basis of representation would be altered, and that fundamental principle of all just and fair government—that taxation and representation should go together—would be swept from the Constitution of North Carolina. To prevent so dire a calamity to the eastern portion of North Carolina, he would resist a Convention in all and every shape; and to take from its advocates every plausible ground, he would now vote for Free Suffrage.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING. J. T. Buckingham, in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to authors, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammer, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words mis-spelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of divines sent to the press without point or capitals to designate the division of sentences; sermons which, if published with the imperfections of manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a woodsawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositors and after him the proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writer himself would be puzzled to read."

IMMIGRANTS. The number of immigrants into the United States during the year ending 30th September last was 325,333, including 43,615 from California. The increase in the number arriving in Southern States was 10,490; the decrease in Northern States 36,282, of which nearly 29,000 were in New York alone—making a decrease of 25,792. Including California, the gross increase has been 15,723.

REMARKS OF MR. THORNTON,
OF WARREN,

Delivered in the House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, on the Slavery Resolutions.

Mr. Thornton said: Unwilling as I am, Mr. Chairman, to prolong this discussion, and anxious as I know many gentlemen are to bring this debate to a close, still I must ask the indulgence of the Committee for a short time. The only apology I will offer and the only claim to your attention I will make, is the promise that my remarks shall be very brief.

Mr. Chairman, with the distinguished gentleman from Hertford, I consider the question now before the House, the most interesting one to the people of our State that has ever been contemplated; and this Legislature will doubtless reflect upon it with a degree of consideration commensurate with its gravity, and political bearing upon the welfare of the State. In the few remarks I design making I shall say nothing concerning the admission of California into the Union; neither shall I speak of the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, nor of the bill concerning the Texas boundary line, nor of the act for the suppression of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, as much as I condemn that act; but shall confine my remarks to that single act in the compromise which more immediately concerns my constituents. I regard the fugitive-slave law as the bond of peace between the North and South. Let that bond be broken, and every person must see that a dissolution of this Union will inevitably ensue. No man believes, if the fugitive-slave law is repealed, or if its execution be resisted or nullified, that this Union can be longer held togeiher. We demand the execution of that law *unconditionally*. Shall we permit a band of fanatics—of designing factionists to outrage Southern citizens in the pursuit of their lawful purposes? To call these agitators fanatics, is to honor them. They are the worst foes to liberty and to the hopes of man. Even Arnold, villain as he was, was a better man than the Northern Abolitionists. While he sought to betray his country, he professed to be true to his friends; but the Northern Abolitionist would not only betray his country, but he would put the knife to the throats of all.

Have we not already been told, Mr. Chairman, during the present short session of Congress, that the freemen of the North will resist the execution of the fugitive-slave law to the death—that it requires them to do worse than murder? Is the onward movement of this insane crusade against our rights, never to be stayed? If it is, it is high time that measures of resistance were put in progress. I say nothing of the action of the Vermont Legislature, so well calculated to arouse the apprehensions and the feelings of the South. I say nothing of the action of the Ohio Legislature, to which allusion was made by the distinguished gentleman from Wake, whose Speech I listened to not only with attention, but with much satisfaction. But I will say that a fearful crisis in the history of this country has arrived—that thick and dark clouds are gathering around us, and that nothing, I fear, will save us from the calamities of dissolution but the interposition of an overruling Providence. For the sake of continued peace and the Union, North Carolina is willing to acquiesce in the action of the last Congress on this question. There is one small portion of the State, Mr. Speaker, about which I can speak with confidence. I feel safe in saying—I feel fully authorized in saying to you, that ninety-nine out of one hundred of those whose Representative I am in part on this floor, are willing, for the sake of peace and the Union, to abide by the measures of adjustment passed at the last session of Congress; but should the North, for the future, refuse to keep the faith—refuse to do us justice, then that small but gallant portion of your State will be prepared not only for stringent but extreme measures. In my humble opinion, this Legislature, representing as it does the sovereignty of the State, should say to the North in the most emphatic terms—in the clearest and most unequivocal language, that North Carolina will regard the repeal of the fugitive-slave law as a dissolution of the Union. If that law be repealed—and no one doubts but that desperate efforts will be made, either at the present or some subsequent session of Congress to repeal it—the South will resort to such measures as she may deem best for her own security and her own defence, call those means by what name you please. We have already made great concessions for the preservation of the Union. In the hope of preserving the Union we are willing to abide by these concessions; but let no one imagine that the South will support the Union when the Constitution is disregarded and trampled under foot. Let the North respect our rights, and we will support and defend the Union; let the North disregard our rights, and we will defend them out of the Union. This whole controversy between the North and the South has come down to this single, this narrow issue; and the solemn responsibility of the decision of that issue rests upon the Northern States. If a dissolution of the Union takes place, it will be the act of the non-slaveholding States, and not our act. In the hands of the Northern States is the destiny of this country placed—upon them let the responsibility of destroying this happy Union rest, around which cluster our brightest hopes and warmest affections. Sir, upon this grave and momentous question I desire to speak out and clearly to define my position. I am in favor of the fugitive-slave law in all its parts, and go so far as to say that its direct repeal by Congress, or its virtual repeal by the free States in refusing to carry it out, or in preventing it from being carried out, would justify North Carolina in seceding from the Union. I go further and say, that if necessity requires it, I am for enforcing the provisions of that law at the point of the bayonet.

Sir, I hold the Federal Government to be the result of a compact entered into between sovereign and independent States; and all powers not delegated in the Constitution of the United States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof. Among these reserved rights is the inestimable one of watching over the operations of the Federal Government and of protecting the people of the States from oppressive and unconstitutional legislation—a right which North Carolina has never surrendered. I am not in favor of exercising at this time the right of secession—I only assert that it is a right which the States would exercise, if found essential to the preservation of their liberties or the property of their citizens.

It will be remembered, Mr. Chairman, that in the course of the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Cumberland, he read extracts from a letter written by Mr. Macon to Mr. S. P. Carson, and for which, in the name and in behalf of my constituents, I now offer that gentleman my hearty thanks. Sir, this is the language of Nathaniel Macon on the doctrine of secession—of Macon, whose name is dear to the people of Warren, and who was regarded by them as one of the purest and wisest of men:

"I have never believed that a State could nullify and remain in the Union, but have always believed that a State might secede when she pleased, provided that she would pay her proportion of the public debt, and this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice that could be desired; and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South—oppression.

"*The Proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the Constitution*, as Nullification. It is the great error of the administration, which, except that, has been satisfactory in a high degree to the people who elected the President. When confederacies begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the Government as soon changed. A Government of opinion, established by sovereign States, for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force. The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a Government."

Mr. Chairman, in unaffected devotion to Constitutional liberty and in my attachment to the Union, I yield to none; and I feel conscious of the calamities which would flow from dissolution. I repeat to you that I am willing to acquiesce in and abide by the compromise measures of the last Congress; but while I say this, I am far from being the eulogist of that compromise. Not even is the distinguished, the patriotic, and the eloquent gentleman from Cumberland more opposed to it then I am. I consider that by that compromise gross and manifest injustice was perpetrated on the South. It only remains for us to await with patience the course of events, and with prudence and firmness be prepared to meet them. And should we be forced to the extremity of taking up arms in our own defence, then let us meet the shock of battle as become the descendants of Revolutionary sires.

A few words more, Mr. Chairman, and I will bring my remarks to a close.

Sir, with the present able and enlightened Chief Magestrate of this State, I hold that the South has already conceded important rights to the free States, both by the Missouri compromise and the late compromise; and she has done this for the sake of peace and the Union. I ask leave, Mr. Chairman, to read some extracts from the Inaugural Address of Gov. Reid. They are as follows:

"The misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists at the North threatens the overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. The slavery question is one of momentous importance to the Southern States of the Confederacy, involving an incalculable amount of property, as well as the domestic peace and security of our people. In the formation of the federal Constitution the institution of Slavery was recognized and provided for in a manner just and satisfactory to all the States. Subsequently this question deeply agitated the country, and the South made concessions to the North and submitted to the Missouri compromise, with the assurance and expectation that this exciting element of political strife was to be forever put to rest. After availing herself of all the advantages derived under that compromise, the North urged exorbitant demands, which led to the enactment of the series of compromise measures passed by the present Congress, by which the South lost important rights by again making concessions to the North. The North, having availed herself of all the advantages under this compromise, does not cease to agitate the subject; and now threatens to repeal the only one of the measures which enured to the benefit of the South, accompanied, in many instances, by violent threats to disregard the Constitution and the laws, and to forcibly resist their execution.

We have not been indifferent to the encroachments that have been made on our rights, yet we have patiently suffered them with the hope they would not be again renewed. We have now just cause to fear that this hope was illusive. North Carolina, one of the last States to enter the Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters in ardent attachment to the Union. She would regard its dissolution as an awful calamity, which she would avoid at any sacrifice consistent with her rights and her safety. She came into the Union to be governed by the federal Constitution, and to secure herself against tyranny and oppression; and so long as the Constitution is faithfully adhered to and her rights respected, she will be among the last of the States to desert the Union. But she never gave her consent to enter into a Union which would overthrow the Constitution, violate her dearest rights, and manacle her with the fetters of oppression. To such a Union she owes no allegiance. A solemn sense of public duty impels me to declare, *that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South, have already proceeded to the farthest allowable point.* Entertaining this opinion, I regard it as due to candor that we should make that fact known, that our brethren at the North may be fully informed that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them"; and that if they proceed in their aggressions, they must expect to meet the consequences."

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, this language of Gov. Reid embodies the principles and feelings of nine-tenths of my constituents, and of a vast majority of the people of the State. By these words I stand. Equality and brotherhood in the Union, or safety and independence out of it—this, Sir, is the language of my heart. We cannot save the Union by praising it. Stern language becomes the crisis; and if the Union should survive this shock—as I trust in Heaven it will—the sequal will disclose that its salvation was accomplished by the determination, the firmness, and the courage of Southern men. If these cannot save it, then may we congratulate ourselves, even amid the calamities that may befall us, that we have escaped the destructive embraces of a usurping, consolidated government, and the utter ruin threatened us by an irresponsible sectional majority. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me say that I now stand where I have always stood, under the old Republican flag of '98, which, though often tattered and torn, has never yet been lowered, and, with the blessing of God, I trust never will.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay offered a resolution with a view to provide by legislation for the prevention of American vessels and seamen from engaging in the slave trade, and for refusing sea letters to American vessels sailing from ports in Brazil to Africa. This was adopted. Mr. Ewing offered a resolution for an inquiry whether the expense of the California dry-dock, provided for at the late session, could not be lessened. Lies over. On motion of Mr. Downs, five thousand copies of the report upon the means of improving the navigation of the Lower Mississippi were ordered to be printed. Mr. Seward offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of raising the salary of the professor of drawing at West Point. The French spoliation bill was taken up, and Mr. Hunter spoke at length against it. Mr. Seward took the floor, and will follow.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Inge, the bills relating to the District of Columbia was made the order of the day for the second Tuesday in February. Mr. Duer offered a resolution for an inquiry, by the Committee on Military Affairs, into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at West Point Academy, which was agreed to. Mr. Bayly moved to make certain appropriation bills special orders of the day; which was not agreed to. Mr. McClernand offered a resolution calling upon the President for any information as to difficulties in Central America, and as to any difficulties between the United States and British governments in regard to the construction of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty; but it was not adopted. The bill from the select committee to expedite the execution of the bounty land act of the late session was taken up and discussed during the day. *Union of Tuesday last.*

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, after petitions were presented the resolutions offered by Mr. Badger for the amendment of the Senate rules were debated. It was agreed that propositions might be withdrawn by the mover before amendment and the ordering of the yeas and nays. The proposition to prohibit debate on all motions to take up bills, &c., was rejected. The French spoliation bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward delivered an argument in its support.

In the House, the Speaker called the attention of the body to the number of bills on his table. If the House intended to act on these bills at this session, they ought (he said) to be disposed of at some early day. After some remarks from Mr. Burt in favor of proceeding in the regular order of business. Mr. Bayly stated that the House had already made the deficiency bill the special for the 7th February, and it would require three days to dispose of it; the mint bill had been made the order for the 13th February, and its consideration would take two days; the Board of Accounts had been made the special order for the 23d February, which would require two days; four days had been set apart for territorial business, and one day for District of Columbia bills. Five Mondays of the session will be *dies non*, so far as legislation is concerned. Thus would be consumed seventeen days of the session, leaving eighteen days for the disposition of all the appropriation bills. Reports of private bills were then made. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table. The Speaker laid before the House an executive communication relative to rank in the army. The bill to continue the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown was passed, with an amendment rendering stockholders liable. Many bills were taken up and referred. Upon the question of referring a bill granting school lands in certain States, Mr. Meade spoke in favor of giving the old States a fair and equal share in the lands or their proceeds. Mr. M. offered instructions to that effect. He wished to bring all the proceeds of the sales of the public lands into the treasury, for the purpose of meeting the public expenditures, as the fairest and most equal mode of distribution; but if this could not be done, some other equal mode ought to be adopted. After further discussion, and referring several bills, the House adjourned. *Union of Wednesday last.*

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, January 21, 1851.

The steamer Cherokee and Prometheus arrived here to-day with two and a half millions of dollars in gold dust, and a large number of passengers on board. She brings California dates to the 17th ult.

We learn by her that the steamer Falcon left Chagres on the 12th instant, and that Captains Parker and French had arrived at San Francisco.

The markets were overstocked and dull. Flour $15 per bbl; Pork 20 cts. per lb. Other articles were dull and declining.

The general news was unimportant, except that another fire had occurred at San Francisco, which destroyed 100,000 dollars worth of property.

The Cholera had disappeared from Kingston.

MR. HOKE, of Lincoln, does not please the editor of the Salisbury *Watchman*: he was not elected with that view, we believe. *Lincoln Courier.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

Equal Suffrage:

Or the right of every free white man in North Carolina, to vote for members of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our columns to-day, for the proceedings of this body from Monday to Wednesday evening, inclusive.

On Thursday, in the Senate, a warm discussion took place on the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, in which Messrs. Thomas, Caldwell of Burke, Haughton, and others took part. Messrs. Caldwell and Thomas spoke, for a time, under some excitement, the question being on one of Mr. Caldwell's amendments to the bill. Mr. Thomas asked him if he was not opposed to the bill. Mr. Caldwell said he was not—that he was friendly to it. Mr. Thomas replied, that the Senate must see that the effect of Mr. Caldwell's amendments would be to destroy the bill; and, so far as the course of Mr. Caldwell on this question was concerned, the advocates of the measure had good reason for exclaiming "save us from our friends."

During the evening session, the bill passed its third and last reading in the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 14, and was sent to the Commons for concurrence.

The friends of this measure owe much to Mr. Thomas of the Senate, and Mr. Hayes of the Commons, for the patience and perseverance with which they have stood by it and advocated it in all its stages, amid all the attacks, from certain *Whig* quarters, which have been made upon it.

The House of Commons was engaged the greater part of Thursday in considering and discussing the Revenue bill.

Both Houses, it will be seen, have determined to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next. We fear, from what we can learn of the state of the business before them, that they cannot despatch it all as it ought to be done, by that day. We know the anxiety of members to return to their homes; but would it not be much better for the public interests, committed to their charge, to remain a few days longer and complete their work, than to adjourn, leaving matters of importance in an unfinished state? Errors or omissions on the part of the Assembly, it must be remembered, will have to stand two years; there is no power to revise or perfect the work of that body. We make these suggestions with all due respect. We are the advocate of short sessions; but we wish to see the public business fully and thoroughly done, whether the sessions be long or short.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

It will be seen, by the proceedings of Wednesday that the Equal Suffrage bill was reconsidered on that day in the Senate, and that it passed its second reading by a vote of 32 to 16. Nearly the entire day was occupied in an animated discussion, which took a wide range, and embraced many points not immediately connected with the change proposed. We took notes of this discussion, but our limited space forbids our use of them at present. The remarks of Mr. Shepard on the subject will be found in our paper to-day.

Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin, and other Whig Senators, made a hot and desperate fight against the bill, on the ground that its passage would defeat the call of a Convention; and Messrs. Shepard and Pender gave as a reason for changing their votes and voting for the bill, the fact that its passage and ratification by the people would take from certain gentlemen, in a great degree, the pretext for advocating a Convention.

We desire to call particular attention to one point in this matter: Mr. Shepard made a strong Speech in favor of the basis as it is, and Mr. Woodfin made a violent attack upon the basis, and advocated boldly a Convention *as a means of obtaining the white basis*; and the Raleigh Register, in noticing these facts, takes Mr. Shepard to task for his course on this subject, and lauds in the highest terms Mr. Woodfin's "masterly and triumphant" reply to Mr. Shepard. What is this but a repudiation by that print of the present basis, and an endorsement of Mr. Woodfin and the Convention he advocates, as a step towards changing the present taxation and Federal basis to the white basis? The article to which we refer, may be found in the daily issue of that paper of Thursday last.

On Thursday evening, the Equal Suffrage bill was taken up on its third reading in the Senate. Mr. Haughton offered an amendment providing for the call of a Convention on the Federal basis. He said he offered the amendment in good faith, and if it was adopted he should support the bill. The amendment was voted down by a large majority.

Col. Joyner took the floor and spoke at considerable length against the bill, and after he had concluded the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock. The Senate re-assembled, and the bill was then put to the vote, and it passed its third reading by a vote of 33 to 16. All that is necessary now is, the concurrence of the Commons in the Senate's amendments. We cannot permit ourselves to doubt as to what will be the action of that body; but still we shall not announce this great measure as absolutely safe until the Commons shall have acted and concurred. Our confidence in the success of the measure at this session, has never at any time wavered; and as the hours wear on, that confidence is increased and strengthened. It has been exultingly announced, by one of the organs of exclusive privileges, that "free suffrage lies numbered with the slain." Where is it now? Erect and full of life—full of the life of popular virtue and popular power; and, as we predicted in our last issue, it will "yet walk forward to a glorious triumph." Such a principle, though smothered for a time, is yet indestructible. No human power can defeat or destroy it. It asserts *equality at the ballot-box*—no discriminations in favor of one class of property-holders over those of another; and it *will* make itself heard and felt in every vein and artery of the Commonwealth.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

POSTSCRIPT. "Glory enough for one day"—aye, glory enough for *many* days! We have the high gratification of announcing that on yesterday at eleven o'clock, the House of Commons concurred, by a considerable majority over the three-fifths vote, in the amendments of the Senate, and the Equal Suffrage bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The people are at last triumphant! All honor to the author of this noble measure, and to its friends of both parties, who have so faithfully stood by it amid all attacks upon it, up to this hour which crowns it with the light of victory!

FLORIDA. Mr. Mallory, democrat, of Key West, has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Florida, over Mr. Yulee, the democratic nominee.

"EXECUTIVE DICTATION."

We have never witnessed a weaker or a more ridiculous attempt at fault-finding than that exhibited in a late number of the Raleigh Register, under the above head. That paper actually arraigns Gov. Reid at the bar of public opinion, because he thought proper to announce his principles and sentiments in his Inaugural Address; and following this up, it speaks of his late Message in relation to the Turnpike Road and the purchasers of Cherokee lands, as the greatest "outrage in the history of the State"—at the same time offering no arguments by way of reply to his Inaugural, and expressly admitting, as to the latter matter, that the measures recommended by the Governor are "right, within themselves"!! This simple statement of the facts would, of itself, be sufficient to expose that paper to popular contempt, while it would be a sufficient vindication of Gov. Reid; but we propose to say a word or two more, by way of completely "knocking the props" from beneath that very *liberal* and *unprejudiced* organ of Messrs. Woodfin, Gilmer, and Bynum.

Nothing is more common in the State's history than recommendations, "from time to time," by the Governors to the Legislature. Every *Whig* Governor has pursued this course, as the documents will show. Governors Morehead, Graham and Manly sent in Messages repeatedly to the Assembly; and we find that, in 1846, Gov. Graham made recommendations to that body in connection this very Turnpike and these Cherokee lands. We refer to his Message of 3d December, 1846, transmitting the Report of Dr. Mitchell, the Engineer appointed to make a survey for the Western Turnpike. In that Message Gov. Graham said:

"I have not had leisure to give the Report an attentive perusal, but hope the Legislature will find the work to which it relates worthy to be *immediately* undertaken. It does seem to me a most appropriate disposition of the funds raised from the sale of Cherokee lands, to devote them to the construction of a good highway from that distant part of the State to the Capital, and one of our chief market towns."

But the Register objects to the "principle" of sending in Messages to the people's Representatives while they are deliberating; and in so doing it condemns its own party friends who have held the office of Governor, and especially Gov. Graham. In order to strike at the people's favorite—Gov. Reid—that paper deals its blows on such men as Morehead and Graham, and characterizes the very course which *they* deemed it their duty to pursue as an "outrage" in the State's history! That will do. After this, we think that paper might as well drop this subject, and renew its work of puffing Mr. Woodfin for his white-basis Speeches.

But Gov. Reid's offence is, that the measures he recommended in relation to the Cherokee bonds and lands, are about to pass into laws; and though the Register admits these measures to be "right, within themselves," still that paper would rather see them defeated than have these purchasers of Cherokee lands relieved, *as the result of recommendation of a Democratic Governor.* That is the secret. The Register is willing enough to do something for these people, provided *its* party can hope to gain popularity by it; but it would deny them relief indefinitely, if proposed to be extended by a *Democratic* Legislature or a *Democratic* Governor. This is in perfect keeping with the character of that journal. It pursued the same course, last summer, in relation to Internal Improvements. It was willing then, as it is now, that *Whigs* should carry forward schemes which were thought essential to the State's improvement; but so far as *Democrats* were concerned, it first abused them for being opposed to these schemes, and then, when many of them came forward to advocate them, it denounced them in unsparing terms for failing to follow *its* advice in every particular, and for not doing things in precise accordance with the wishes and dictation of its particular Clique.

We now say to the Register, once for all, that Gov. Reid is not to be affected in the slightest degree by its misrepresentations, its censures, or its abuse. He is *the people's* servant—he is responsible to *them*, and not to the Register, or to the little knot of party leaders who are stimulating the Editor to his present course. These leaders will find fault with Gov. Reid, no matter what he may do; they are *determined* to find fault with him. But does not the Register remember that Gov. Reid gave the lie, during the late campaign, to some of its statements about him? And does not the Editor of that paper perceive that, under the circumstances, whatever he may say in the way of censure against the Governor, will be set down by an enlightened public as the result of hatred and malicious feeling?

We expect next to hear it urged, in the Register, as a grave offence on the part of the Governor that he wears boots, or that he walks up or down Fayetteville Street on the wrong side.

MR. SENATOR WASHINGTON.

Both the Convention organs in this City have read a lecture to Mr. Senator Washington, because he moved a re-consideration in the Senate of the Equal Suffrage bill. The Register does the amiable, but still it expresses its "regret" that a "gentleman of his Republican views" should have moved to re-consider such a bill; while the Times snaps and snarls, generally and specially. Mr. Washington's sole offence is, that he stood by the interests of his constituents, as involved in this matter, and by the repose of the State and the compromises of the State Constitution; and it is for this he is taken to task by the white-basis papers of this City.

Mr. Woodfin, who made a violent white-basis Speech, is complimented in the highest terms; but Messrs. Shepard and Washington, who stood by the basis as it is, are lectured, and the fact that the former voted for Equal Suffrage to prevent a Convention, is emphasized and dwelt upon in the most significant manner.

The truth is, the Whig party has been *sectionalized* during the last six months; and we do not see how Eastern gentlemen, who take a sound and correct view of things, can continue to act with such a party. We refer to the columns of all the Whig papers of this City for proof of what we say.

The Democratic party *is the party of the State*; it stands prepared at all times to do "equal and exact justice" to all sections and all men.

Mr. Senator Washington can speak for himself, and defend himself. He is responsible to his constituents, and not to the Raleigh Register, or to the influences that control it. His course on this question has shewn that he is not to be intimidated in the discharge of his duty.

When will the Register lecture again?

MISSOURI. We have no final intelligence of the election for United States Senator from Missouri, but it is stated, pretty confidently, that Mr. Benton has been defeated. We hope this may turn out to be true. He was certainly falling off in his votes largely on the last ballots.

MISS BREMER. Miss Frederica Bremer, the accomplished and agreeable Swedish authoress, arrived at Mobile, Ala., on the 7th instant, and was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Le Vert, "of whom," says the *N. Y. Express*, "many pleasant memories linger in many northern hearts."

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

St. Charles Hotel Burnt—Also Three Churches and other Buildings—Loss about 6 Million of Dollars—The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18—p. m.—A fire broke out this morning in the St. Charles Hotel, and before the flames could be arrested the entire building, with nearly all its valuable furniture, was laid in ruins.

The flames extended to Rev. Mr. Clapp's church, also the Methodist church, and likewise to the Poydras street church, all of which, and several other buildings, were destroyed. The firemen worked with great energy, but could not save the property. Fortunately no lives have been lost. A large amount of property belonging to guests in the hotel has been lost.

The total loss by this conflagration is supposed to be over one million of dollars. There was a partial insurance, but to what extent I cannot now say.

The cotton market is steady. The Franklin's news has had no special effect. Sales at previous prices.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—Sales 2,500 bales cotton at 12½ a 12¾ cents for middling. Sugars and molasses dull.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA. We learn that Col. Fremont's chances for re-election to the Senate are considered very doubtful. Col. Weller's friends are sanguine to his success.

A party, consisting of about 47 Americans, were recently attacked and killed by Indians, near Mariposa Hill. The military under Col. Rogers had been disbanded.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Doub, Joseph J. Ryals, Esq., of this City, to Mrs. E. S. Hopkins, formerly of St. Mary's, Georgia.

In Everettsville, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. E. H. Hooks, Mr. Boas Hooks of Wayne, to Miss Susan Jernegan. Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. C. H. Hooks, Mr. DeWitt C. Sherard to Miss Nannie Hooks, all of Wayne.

In Alamance County, on the 12th instant, Mr. Mebane Alexander to Miss Delilah Lineberry.

DIED,

In Fayette County, Tennessee, the 22d of December last, Dr. Jacob G. Walker, formerly of Leasburg, Caswell County, North Carolina.

In Alamance County, on the 13th instant, Emily Lineberry.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton. N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreesbly to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.
January 23, 1851. 24—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Hilliardston, Nash, N. C. in the month of April last, a light roan horse with red mane and tail—four feet ten or eleven inches high—8 or 9 years of age—paces slow but pleasantly under the saddle. I think he was brought from Kentucky during the winter of 1849, and he has been traced in that direction since his departure.

Any information respecting the above Horse will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Hilliardston.

W. F. DRAKE.
January 18, 1851. 25—4tpd.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.
January 18, 1851. 23—

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store.

J. TERRY.
January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

J. W. & C C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.
Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were b

Classical and Mathematical School,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th January 1851, in the building lately used by that Institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men *thoroughly* for the Sophomore Class in College; or, when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students; and it long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

TERMS.—In the Classical and Mathematical departments, $20, and in English $15 a session, in advance.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.

Hillsborough, December 19th, 1850. 16—4t

Invitation to the Beau Monde.
Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE
A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,
150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.
FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

EVENING SESSION.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 829—tf.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.
JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 836—tf.

MUSIC STORE!
HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.
From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!
HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.
P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.
O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ ***As good Workmen as there is in the Union,*** and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.
I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.
A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probablyto call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 185 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.
A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pa. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.
800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.
For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,
THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.

Terms of the sale, cash.

WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*

December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

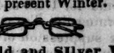
JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALERY,
IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 9—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection,* which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracelets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WE have again received a large supply of Winter Clothing, an addition to our former Stock, consisting of fine dress and frock Coats, Sacks, Oversacks, and Cloaks, fine Black fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests; made up out of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style, which we will sell off at Baltimore wholesale prices, in order to make room for Spring and Summer clothing, of which due notice will be given. We respectfully invite all in want of any of the above articles to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at

A. B. STITH'S
Auction and Commission Store, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 19—2t.

MALE ACADEMY.
OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.
E. H. HICKS, *A. M. Principal.*

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant. The course of instruction is preparatory for the University. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, including washing, lights and fuel,	$45 00
Tuition in the Classical department,	15 00
Tuition in the English do from	$10 00 to $12 50.

January 7th, 1851. 19—4.

SOAPS SOAPS!
I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

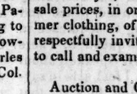
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.


I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS truly wondertul remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!
I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.
500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it. S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.
A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR $450.
A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter
OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

16—

Job Printing.
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,
WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market,*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.
JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.
CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

By Adam's Express.
ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

English Mustard
A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.
THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.
A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."
2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.
10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARD